

Louisville Democrat.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1847.

The Treaty with Mexico.

This document seems to be unceremoniously treated, for some reason or other; and, indeed, it requires some reflection to appreciate the policy of lending fifteen millions upon rather slender security, to a bankrupt government; but we are inclined to give it a favorable consideration. Mexico has now a government that is aiming at Republicanism on sound principles; but it lacks money to sustain itself. Mexico has been fertile in revolution, and to add to her calamities at present, she is torn to pieces and threatened by old Spain with a foreign war. Shall we allow a European despotism to dictate arbitrary terms of peace to a Republican neighbor, struggling to free institutions? Here permit us to remark that this experiment of old Spain is rather perilous. Privateering is in order according to the laws of nations. Let Mexico issue her letters to privateers, and they can be found. Mexico is weak, but she has a full live of adventurers near by, who would like to get a good opportunity to visit the island of Cuba in lawful war. Let Spain beware how she presses Mexico to extremities. She may find the game not so easily played out as she imagines. Now is the time for filibusters to get letters of marque from Mexico, and do lawfully what they have been eager to do without law.

But, in the mean time, this treaty has some merits; we secure an interpositional arrangement, a line of steamships common to both countries, and free trade on the borders of each. Still further, right of intercommunication could not doubt have been secured; and the way made easy for the tide of population, industry, and civilization that is rolling Southward with irresistible power. This progress is important to all that is valuable in Mexico. We owe it to Mexico to aid her to surmount the obstacles to power and progress. Her success in this respect would be no less valuable to us than to her. We can make her an important neighbor and ally. It is manifest destiny that the whole of North America is to become one people; it is not under one confederation; its inhabitants will be similar in institutions, in sentiment, in civilization, and improvement. Why not assist Mexico now to start in the career of improvement and civilization; break down by kindness and intercourse that intense nationality, or blind bigotry of race, that makes her the victim of anarchy and anarchy. We look not to the *quid pro quo* specified in this treaty. We look to our share of the mutual benefit in the improvement of Mexico, and to the influence it would give us in that country against any foreign interference on this continent. Mexico will one day be Americanized, and it is wise to prepare the way by a treaty similar to the one lately proposed. Progress is the order of the nineteenth century. It is moving toward Mexico, and it must not crush her, but carry her along with the mighty current. She stands now in the way, unable to support herself, and must be reformed by a gradual improvement, or become a prey to some superior power. The present party in power seem to appreciate her condition and the remedy. If we can insure constitutional liberty, then, and render free institutions stable, open the country by degrees to American enterprise and liberal policy, will it not be worth more than fifteen millions of dollars? The fogies may deem these suggestions wild and fanciful, only unfit to govern the councils of a people in their national intercourse; but we deem them quite otherwise. The improvement and progress of Mexico that may be secured, will repay us a thousand fold in dollars and cents.

We should even go further. She might cede to the United States some of her Northern territory, that is only an encumbrance, with little or no population; and we might guarantee her independence of all foreign powers, and also guarantee her Republican institutions, with internal peace. It is much better to anticipate war by arrangements for peace, and to avoid collisions by remedying the cause in time. Our progress will bring us annually more and more in contact with Mexico. Let us provide beforehand that it may be the contact of friends, not of enemies. We had one war with Mexico, we can win no glory by another; let us make her a friend by kind assistance in time of need; especially, as we at the same time help ourselves.

There is an exceedingly stupid article in the Journal of yesterday, in which the editor tells his readers over and over again how much he has at heart the city's prosperity. Had he not told them so, they would never have known it. They surely could not have discovered it by reading his columns. The editor says, among other things, that for two years past the "Democratic organ" here "has devoted its columns to the accomplishment of the ruin of every great interest of our citizens, and the prostration of our city credit."

The assertion is contemptibly ridiculous, and worthy only a partisan who panders to the prejudices of a faction or party, at the expense of truth. And as to our being swayed into silence for our course, as the editor insinuates, we leave the public, who indured us to the fullest, and complimented us with testimonials last spring, to decide. We took no part in the controversy that truth and right did not prompt. Mankind and the world have decided in our favor. Down with all persecution and with the law, has been our motto. Can the Journal say as much for its course? We are for the city of Louisville first, last, and forever. We are for all of her great public and private interests, and to that end we ask that the humber parade about "American citizens" be dropped, and that in future we take care of the "citizens of Louisville." By so doing, we take care of the city, restore confidence among her people, promote her manufactures, increase her population, and add to her wealth. Here at the falls of the Ohio nature has plotted out the site, and extended a vast plain upon which we have only to build, and avail ourselves of the many natural advantages to center a vast commerce. Because we ask for the protection of all classes, under the municipal government, and that white labor should be benefited and encouraged as a means of increasing our manufactures, the editor of the Journal rolls his eyes up in assumed horror at our "attacks upon the credit and prosperity of Louisville."

Humbug! If the editor will do more to invite and foster the skillful artisans of the old world, and war less upon their religion and birth-place, he will perform a service to the city of much more benefit to her people and her interests, than all his rant and cant about "American citizens" can do for it.

He seems to think it necessary to re-assure his readers daily of the deed of good he has done and is doing for Louisville and her people. The less parade he makes of his performances the better. While we leave him to his own humor in this, we shall, however, buck the contemptible insinuations that we are disposed to injure Louisville in any respect.

We know that the terror and panic, hot and blooded of the sixth of August, scattered far and wide our people, and for a time blasted all

our commercial and mechanical interests. And trade has only assumed its wonted channels, grown and prospered, as "law and order" and personal confidence seemed about to be restored among our citizens. That nothing might disturb the harmony of our people, which would have a tendency to unsettle commerce, or destroy confidence, we suggested that it was time to have a Mayor and Common Council for the city of Louisville. At this remark the Journal affects to take fire, and blazes away in its usual clap-trap along, lest some of the "Americans" unite with the people in bringing about an election that will elevate suitable men to the municipal offices, whose sole interest, time, and attention will be devoted to the city's good, and not to mere partisan aggrandizement. We have need to re-assure mankind that Louisville invites, fosters, and protects all trades and all people who contribute to her population and her wealth. It is only this we are seeking, and between every man who is not a partisan bigot, led by the editor of the Journal, must see and know.

What has been done in Louisville since Know-Nothing government has been established, is, with the past, and beyond remedy. There we profoundly hope it may ever remain. We only refer to it as a warning to our citizens for the future. We are entirely convinced that every intelligent business man in the city concurs in the belief that our public credit and every business interest would be immeasurably promoted by the inauguration of a municipal government which would look to the faithful execution of the laws among all classes of our people, instead of one which holds the success of party to be above all considerations connected with the general welfare.

Irish Potatoes.

We suggested last week that the probable cause of the failure in the potato crop, was the lightness of the soil, and our opinion is based upon this kind of facts. One season, when there was a general complaint of the shortness of the crop, one farmer had a very fine crop, when others around him on the same character of land were very unsuccessful. Upon inquiry, the fine crop had been raised upon clover land, which the year previous was pastured very hard, and trodden very compactly. Another in the same neighborhood, had been preparing a piece of ground for several years especially for potatoes. He had set it well in clover, and in order to let it have the full benefit of the clover, he did not allow a hoof of stock to run on it, but cut off for hay the first growth, and allowed the second to rot on the ground. After three years of clover he plowed it up in November, for a crop of potatoes in the spring. This ground was so light, that the horses would sink to their fetlocks, while breaking up the clover sod. In the spring it was as light as an ash bank, and all who saw it, remarked upon its peculiar fitness for potatoes. The crop, however, was a failure. We heard of many other instances of failures, on land that had been highly manured, where the cultivators thought themselves sure of a fine crop. Such facts as these have prompted us to the opinion we have expressed.

To obviate the difficulty, we make this suggestion. If the piece of ground be in clover, and so situated that it can be pastured, pasture it hard the summer before the sod is to be turned up; or if it be so situated that it cannot be pastured, it might be trenched plowed, that is, by turning one plow behind another in the same furrow, so as to throw the sub-soil on top. This sub-soil, by the winter rains and frosts, and the propensities of the plow, will be so amalgamated with the light surface soil, as to give the surface a consistency sufficient to prevent the continual evaporation attendant upon the light surface which would be without it. Such a course, we think, will also render highly manured garden spots more certain in their crops of potatoes.

TROUBLE AT CAPE PALMAS, AFRICA.—Bishop Payne, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, writes as follows, under date of the 30th Dec., from Cape Palmas, Africa: "The colonists, moved by various provocations, have turned up all the Cape Palmas and Graytown towns, eight in number, and driven their inhabitants—not far from six thousand—into the forest, or such interior villages as would afford them shelter; and the natives, on their part, have burned several unprotected houses in the colony, and among them our first station and our first African home, Mt. Vaughan."

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.—The late Congress which paid itself so liberally, made no change in the outrageous mileage swindle. The bills of members show a great discrepancy. Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, for instance, received at the late session \$16,000, and Mr. Herbert, of California, \$5,682.40. The bills of the Territorial members were as follows: Anderson, of Washington, \$5,890; Bernheisel, Utah, \$2,557; Chapman, Nebraska, \$2,024; Galt, of New Mexico, \$2,212; Lane, Oregon, \$5,360; Rice, Minnesota, \$1,575; Whitfield, Kansas, \$2,116.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—The following Collectors of Customs, whose terms of office have expired, have been reappointed. We have many readers in this city, who will be pleased to hear of the reappointment of Mr. John Adair, of Oregon, formerly of Louisville.

William F. Colecock, Charleston, South Carolina, reappointed.
Minor A. Osborn, New Haven, Connecticut, reappointed.
Geo. T. Wright, Rappahannock, Virginia, reappointed.
Oliver S. Dewey, Caracas, North Carolina, reappointed.
John Adair, Oregon, reappointed.

We see that Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, the distinguished counsellor, has brought suit against Ex-Secretary Guthrie, of this city, for \$40,000, for preventing the payment of a noted Indian claim upon the Government, for the settlement of which Mr. Thompson was engaged. The suit is brought in the Circuit Court of this District.

Mr. H. B. Stowe is now living in Paris, retired. She is said to be engaged in translating into English, with the view of publishing in the United States, *L'Amour dans le Mariage* (Love in Wedlock). It is also said that she is preparing a work on the poorer classes in Europe, a sort of Uncle Tom in white society.

DEATH OF REV. CALVIN COLTER.—This eminent divine, scholar, and writer, died in Savannah, on Friday last, the 13th inst. His last great work, the "Life, Correspondence, and Speeches of Henry Clay," was completed, and the last, the sixth volume, was in press at the time of his death.

THE MORMONS.—A new Mormon dance, which ticks the fancy of the Gentiles much, has been introduced in Utah, and is all the rage. Each gentleman has two ladies for his partners, and it is denominated the "Mormon Cotillon, or Heaven upon Earth."

NEW CHARTER.—The City Council of New Albany have formally accepted the new charter prescribed by the Legislature, and a new ordinance will be presented providing for the sale of liquor by license.

THE JOURNAL is fired at our statements as to the actual number of Know-Nothings in this city.

THE bagpipe players were seen up town yesterday.

History of the Dred Scott Case.

As Dred Scott has become quite a distinguished character, and is likely to figure extensively for some time to come in the political contests of the country, we subjoin the following brief history of his case, as furnished by the Washington Union.

Scott instituted a suit in the Circuit Court of Missouri to obtain a discharge from servitude for himself and family. On the trial it was proved that he had been originally a slave in Missouri; that his master first took him to the military post at Rock Island, Illinois, and subsequently, to Fort Snelling, in Minnesota, at a point north of the Missouri Compromise line, and that he and his family subsequently returned with him to Missouri. It was contended in his behalf that, as he had been taken to places where slavery did not exist by law, both he and his family became free, and remained so after returning to a slaveholding State. The Circuit Court and the Supreme Court, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal held that he had his family, on returning to the State, continued slaves. Between the annunciation of the opinion of the court and the filing of the writ of habeas corpus, Scott voluntarily dismissed his suit in the State court, thus evading the decision against him; and thereupon instituted another in the Circuit Court of the United States. In this court the question of jurisdiction was first raised, and being a citizen of Missouri, and the defendant a citizen of another State. If the court should be of opinion that he was a citizen, then he claimed that he was free, because his owner had taken him to Illinois, and also to a part of the Louisiana territory north of the compromise line.

The Circuit Court rendered final judgment against him, and thereupon he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the same questions were raised and twice argued by his counsel, and also determined against him. The case was last argued by George F. Curtis, counsel for Judge Curtis and Mr. Scott, and by Roger C. Taney, for the plaintiff, Scott, and for Judge Geyer and Reverdy Johnson for the defendant. On the first argument, the fact that the court consisted of seven members, and that the defendant had been beaten in Missouri and in the United States Circuit and Supreme Court, they now attempt, for the same reason, to avoid the decision of the court. The court, on the last argument, the court was filled with intelligent and anxious listeners. The court took time to deliberate and gave their opinions. Each judge formed and expressed his own. The reasons sustaining his conclusions are placed upon record by each, and his countrymen will read and reflect, and test them by the rules of common sense and the principles of justice. No judicial tribunal can reasonably be expected to be infallible. It is only by the aid of the public mind, and the aid of the public mind, that the truth can be ascertained. The court, on the last argument, the court was filled with intelligent and anxious listeners. The court took time to deliberate and gave their opinions. Each judge formed and expressed his own. The reasons sustaining his conclusions are placed upon record by each, and his countrymen will read and reflect, and test them by the rules of common sense and the principles of justice. No judicial tribunal can reasonably be expected to be infallible. It is only by the aid of the public mind, and the aid of the public mind, that the truth can be ascertained.

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U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY, will meet at the Merchants' Exchange on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

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The Men of the Kansas Expedition.

We have already stated that eight of the survivors of the expedition to the Arctic under the command of Dr. Kane were in Philadelphia at the time of the obsequies when the mortal remains of the great explorer were interred. The Boston Telegraph contains the following interesting information in regard to the whereabouts and occupation of the whole party. In the first place of those who attended the funeral, Dr. Kane was "Henry Brooke, first officer, now boatswain U. S. N., New York; Wm. Morton, steward, now assistant U. S. marshal, Philadelphia; William Godfrey, seaman, now driving omnibus, Philadelphia; Thomas Hickey, cabin boy, now in Charles Smith's family, Philadelphia; G. Stephens, seaman, now store-keeper, steamer Lima, Philadelphia; Goodfellow, captain's clerk, now residing in Philadelphia; Amos Bonnell, deck officer, now farmer, Delaware county, near Philadelphia; Dr. J. I. Hayes, surgeon and naturalist, now residing in Philadelphia."

The other survivors are J. Wall Wilson, sailing-master, now at New York; J. McGary, J. G. Hiley, and a Mr. Whipple, all of whom are August Sommers, astronomer, now in Mexico; Carl Peterson, interpreter, now at Upper Merion, and Hans, hunter, now with the Esquimaux of St. John's Sound. The dead were T. Baker, died of ship; Peter Schuyler, died of ship; Christian O'Brien, died from injury received on ice, in lifting the bow of one of the boats on the ice; Dr. E. K. Kane, died at Havana, February 16, 1857.—*Baltimore News.*

Mr. Ship's wife wrote her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus: "Henry, tell me that absence compels you to leave your wife and children. I like you!"

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Latest Intelligence.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

St. Louis, March 23.

The Topeka correspondent of the Democrat says that at the Kansas Free State Convention at that place, on the 10th and 11th, C. F. Currier presiding, the committee on resolutions reported a series of resolutions, stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in an election under the census; that the constitutional convention will not without compromising their rights as American citizens, or jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens, and they urge upon Congress the immediate admission of Kansas as a State under it; that peaceful relations between the citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people and territory, and they earnestly appeal to all men to submit the differences of opinion growing out of the question of domestic institutions to the ballot-box, providing that any attempt to impair the freedom of speech or the ballot-box be held a just cause for departure from that policy; that no tests be made for membership in the party; that the exclusion of slavery from Kansas; that they are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of equitable sovereignty as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Mr. Harris introduced a joint resolution, declaratory of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case. An exciting debate followed. Mr. Elihu B. Brown moved to postpone indefinitely. Disagreed to—14 to 16—party vote. Absent—Messrs. Brewster, Demorest, and Cragh and Finney, Americans and Republicans. On motion of Mr. Gassam, it was referred to a select committee, by a strict party vote.

HATS & MILLINERY.

DO NOT FORGET TO CALL AT JAS. B. WOOD'S, 401 MARKET STREET, for the latest styles in hats and millinery.

BY EXPRESS - A FINE ASSORTMENT of Silk and Cloth Caps, for men and women.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW HATS, made at No. 401 Market Street, three doors above Fourth.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. WE HAVE IN OUR WAREHOUSES, a large stock of hats and millinery, for sale at low prices.

DRESS HATS, LOUISVILLE MANUFACTURE. The place to get the prettiest, best, and latest hats.

SOFT HATS, HIGH AND LOW. For men and boys, of every style, quality, and price.

MRS. J. A. BEATTIE'S MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE, No. 100 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAYES, CRAIG & CO., CORNER FOURTH & MAIN STREETS. WILL INTRODUCE THEIR SPRING STYLE DRESS HATS.

BUSINESS AND TRAVELING. Hats of every kind and fashion, can be had at the old-established house.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS CAN find in our warehouses every variety of hats, caps, and straw goods.

READ, ANDERSON & CO., HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS for the manufacture of their hats.

SOFT HATS - OUR ARRANGEMENTS for the manufacture of Soft Hats are complete.

BLEACHER AND FINISHER OF Straw Hats and Bonnets of Every Description.

MANUFACTURER OF BONNET FRAMES AND CROWNS. JUST RECEIVED, OUR FALL

STOCK OF HATS, caps, and straw goods, for sale at low prices.

BLANCHARD'S AT HOME. With an entire New Stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY DAY, a large stock of hats and millinery.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LITCHEN, LOWENTHAL & CO., sell in the clothing trade of Louisville.

Boys' Clothing! Boys' Clothing!! Great Inducements TO Those in Want of Ready-Made BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING!

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE. MORRIS LEVI, 450 - - - - - Market Street, - - - - - 450

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE public that he has withdrawn from the firm of MORRIS LEVI & CO.

WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE attention of country merchants to the fact that they have a factory in the city.

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HARDWARE, &C.

CURD & WHITE, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Edges

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MANUFACTURERS.

KENTUCKY CHAIR FACTORY. OGGES & HARRIS, WHOLESALE CHAIR FACTORY.

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LIQUORS.

COGNAC BRANDY - 20 QUARTERS - 10 and 12 half-pints, very superior, for sale by

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TRANSPORTATION.

Great Northern, Eastern and Western RAILROAD ROUTE.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD. Shortest, Quickest, and Most Direct Route to Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Detroit, Galena, Rock Island, Burlington, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Cairo, Springfield, St. Louis, &c.

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GROCERIES, &C.

CURD & CO., Wholesale Grocers, 1010 - - - - - Sixth Street, NEAR MAIN.

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